

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

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DELAY NOW AT AN END

Guns to Be Opened on Santiago Immediately.

TORAL HAS THE ULTIMATUM

Unconditional Surrender Contained a Condition.

DONS WOULD BE SENT TO SPAIN

It Is Considered That This Would Put Them Out of the Cuban War as Completely as Though They Had Been Killed in Battle.

Washington, July 14. — While the long-expected fall of Santiago did not take place Wednesday, it was evident that the crisis had been reached. Within the next 24 hours the city will either surrender or receive such a baptism of fire as seldom falls to the lot of a besieged town.

"If he refuses I will open on him at 12 (noon) Thursday with every gun I have, and have the assistance of the navy. Am ready to bombard the city with 13-inch shells."

That is the program laid down by General Shafter, and is to be carried out to the letter.

General Shafter is still commanding, according to the war department officials, and although dispatches have been received from Major General Miles signed "major general commanding," it is said that he has not displaced General Shafter in direct charge of the operations.

The public, in one of these telegrams from General Miles, was given the first notice that our government had offered, in the course of negotiations with General Toral, to send the Spanish forces in Santiago back to Spain.

A few days ago it was stated that the president would insist upon unconditional surrender, but it appears that condition has been modified as indicated by General Miles.

This was done from a desire to avoid useless bloodshed, for General Toral's army removed to Spain would be harmless to prevent our further operations in Cuba, and would serve as good a purpose as would the destruction of the Spanish army.

To allow the Spanish general to withdraw to the interior and fall back on Havana, on the other hand, would put us under the obligation of overcoming that additional force when it comes to the siege of Havana.

WANT TO CLOSE UP.

Our government also is moved to make this proposal to remove the Spanish forces to Spain through a strong desire to close up the operations at Santiago at the earliest possible moment.

This desire has been materially strengthened by the appearance of yellow fever within the American lines. It was at first supposed that the men were falling ill with malaria and climatic fever, so the cases were reported as simply suspicious. Now, however, comes the final admission that they are genuine yellow fever cases.

Their appearance has determined the authorities upon a more active prosecution of the campaign. Orders either have or soon will go forward to General Shafter to discuss no more with the Spanish commander the terms of surrender, but to proceed to assault the town with all the force at his command as soon as the present truce expires.

It is expected by Shafter that the navy will co-operate, and, while Secretary Long has received no direct advice on that point from Admiral Sampson, he fully credits this expectation.

Reluctant as the war department is to sacrifice the many lives that might be lost in assault, it is deemed to be better policy to make it than to allow the men to rot away with fevers and other diseases during the long period that would be required to perfect the reduction of the city by steady investment.

An expectation is still entertained here, however, that this assault will be unnecessary through Toral surrendering before it begins. It was perhaps the spread of this belief, caused by a knowledge of the more energetic steps in prospect, that tended to remove largely the feeling of depression manifested at the opening of the day upon the circulation of rumors of the appearance of yellow fever in the American camps.

Regarding the future of Santiago, nothing has been officially stated, but

It is significant that orders were issued from the department to prepare the First and Second regiments of volunteer immunes for immediate departure for the front.

WHAT IT INDICATES.

This would seem to be indicative of a purpose on the part of the government to Garrison Santiago with these fever proof men after its capitulation, thus permitting the removal of the regular troops to more healthy points.

Turning to the far east it was refreshing to receive good news again from Dewey. In fact, it is beginning to be remarked that that officer is usually able to make felicitous reports. The administration is very much pleased with the readiness shown by the admiral in meeting the grave issue presented to him at Subic bay, and just reported as he did.

Naval officers, too, were not a little gratified at the speedy retirement of the German cruiser Irene after the appearance of the Raleigh and Concord. A comparison of the ships shows that the Irene was much the superior to either of the two American vessels and in tonnage was almost as large as the Raleigh and Concord together.

From this it is inferred that the retirement of the Irene was from motives of general policy, rather than from any indisposition to try conclusions with the two American ships.

The Irene is a protected cruiser, built of steel with three screws, two funnels and two masts; 4,400 tons; her protected deck is of steel three inches thick. Her armament consists of 14 6-inch guns, eight 1-ponders, four torpedo tubes, and one torpedo vedette boat.

The Raleigh has a protected deck of one and one-fourth inch thickness and the Concord a protected steel deck of one and one-third inches. Together the two American boats have about 40 guns, four Gatling guns, eight torpedo tubes.

In armor the German ship was much stronger than the Americans, but in guns the Americans had the advantage in number and general effectiveness.

In official quarters here there appears to be no disposition to look upon the action of the Irene as a menace which will require explanation. It was thought at first that this first outward show of force on the part of the German ships might lead to an inquiry by this government as to the purpose of Germany.

Thus far, however, there is no disposition to make such inquiry, or to attach serious import to the incident.

SQUADRON BULLETIN

Says the Flagship Was Little More Than Spectator.

Washington, July 14.—A copy of the Squadron Bulletin, which is published every day or so on the flagship New York, has been received here and gives an account of the naval fight at Santiago, under date of July 3.

It says this is a red letter day for the American navy, as dating the entire destruction of Admiral Cervera's formidable fleet.

"The flagship had started for her station about 9 o'clock to go to Siboney, whence Admiral Sampson had proposed going for a consultation with General Shafter. When about a mile from the bay the Spanish fleet was observed coming out and making westward. The flagship at once put about to rejoin.

"The exit was remarkably sudden, and the pace sustained by the enemy was such that the flagship was more of a spectator than an actual participant, having an opportunity of firing only at one of the torpedo boat destroyers.

"Though at no time close enough to fire on the larger ships, there was a fine view of the successive steps of the victory, and an opportunity of either forming one in the long and successful chase after the Cristobal Colon.

"All but the Cristobal Colon were total wrecks early in the action, being fired by shells, run ashore and blown up or burned. The Cristobal Colon was chased about 60 miles until 1 p. m. The Oregon, Brooklyn, Texas, Vixen and New York took part in the order named, but toward the last the Brooklyn drew somewhat ahead and drew the Colon to bay, when she was run ashore and surrendered."

Dewey Explains the Case.

Washington, July 14.—The navy department has received from Admiral Dewey the following dispatch: "Aguinaldo informs me his troops have taken all of Subic bay except Isla Grande, which they were prevented from taking by the German man-of-war Irene. On July 7 the Raleigh and Concord went there; they took the island and about 1,300 men with arms and ammunition. No resistance. The Irene retired from the bay on their arrival. I shall send the Boston to Cape Engano about July 16 with second army detachment. It is not practical to send to Guam. No transport vessel available."

Not on Active Duty.

Washington, July 14.—A number of Tennessee men are not on active duty at Camp A. Rev. E. S. Harris is under arrest charged with drunkenness, willful destruction of private property and conduct prejudicial to good discipline. It is alleged that he participated in a disgraceful disturbance in a Washington hotel recently. Private Anderson, after the row at the hotel, returned to camp and attacked several persons. Sergeant Gattrell knocked out some of Anderson's teeth with a knife and both are under arrest.

Blockade Is Effective.

Washington, July 14.—The success attending the attempt to blockade the entire coast of Cuba is a source of gratification to the navy. It is confidently asserted that since the president's second order extending the blockading lines no substantial aid in the matter of food or war material has reached the Spaniards.

A Change Ordered.

Washington, July 14.—Brigadier General Gobin, commanding the Third brigade at Camp Alger, received orders to transfer his brigade to the Crittenden farm near Dunn Loring Va. One regiment has already left camp and the two others will move at once.

Germans Are Very Spanish.

Hongkong, July 4.—Letters received here from Cavite under date of July 9 say that while the Spanish steamer Filipinas was hiding in the river near Subig, the crew mutinied and killed the officers. They then handed the steamer over to the insurgents, who armed the vessel and dispatched it to Subig for the purpose of making an attack on Grande Island. Continuing, the letters confirm the story in regard to the action of the German warship Irene and the steps taken by Admiral Dewey to prevent interference with the insurgents, adding that the Spanish prisoners, in spite of their protests, were handed over to the insurgents with the captured arms and ammunition. The Germans, it appears, fraternize with the Spaniards, and German officers are often seen in the Spanish trenches.

Destroy the Spanish Fleet.

Washington, July 14.—Captain Charles E. Clark, commanding the battleship Oregon, has been appointed chief of staff to Commodore Watson, commanding the eastern squadron, under orders to proceed to European waters and harass the coast of Spain and to pursue and destroy the Spanish fleet in command of Admiral Camara.

Preparing For an Uprising.

Lisbon, July 14.—Owing to the probability that a Republican rising in Spain would be followed by a similar movement in Portugal, the Portuguese government is preparing to take energetic measures, such as sending Portuguese troops to the Spanish frontier and calling out the reserves in the event of disorder in Spain.

Germany Shows Her Hand.

Manilla, July 14.—On July 6 the German cruiser Irene refused to allow the insurgents to attack the Spaniards on Grande Island. Admiral Dewey sent the Raleigh and Concord there and destroyed the forts. During the firing the Irene slipped away. The Spaniards surrendered. Americans now control Subic bay.

Germany to Get Something.

London, July 14.—The Star says that Spain has expressed its readiness to cede to Germany the Vizcayas Islands, Samar, Leyt, Mindora and Paragua, provided Germany will guarantee to Spain possession of Mindanao and the Carolines, in which case Spain will abandon Luzon to the United States.

Not Satisfactory to Spain.

Madrid, July 14.—Senor Sagasta, the premier, declares that the peace proposition attributed to President McKinley are inadmissible. El Epoca considers that a Carlist movement is undoubtedly in preparation and urges upon the government a military occupation of the northern provinces of Spain.

Truce Again Extended.

Before Santiago de Cuba, July 14.—General Toral begged the Americans to give him time to hear from Madrid and the truce was extended 24 hours from Wednesday noon.

Failed to Get Away.

Charleston, S. C., July 14.—For some reason known only to the military authorities, the third expedition to Cuba from this city failed to get off Wednesday.

Washington, July 14.—The war department has been notified of the prevalence of yellow fever among the American troops before Santiago.

Whole Town Burned.

Before Santiago de Cuba, July 14.—The town of Siboney has been burned by the American troops as a sanitary measure.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

A Dayton Millwright Suicides After Slashing His Wife's Throat.

Dayton, O., July 14.—William Seime, 48, a millwright in comfortable circumstances, in a fit of jealousy, gashed his wife's throat terribly with a razor, chased his daughter with the bloody weapon, and then cut his own throat, dying instantly.

Sixty stitches were taken in the wife's throat to close the terrible wounds inflicted and she may recover.

Disposition of Prisoners.

Washington, July 14.—The disposition of the prisoners of war held by General Shafter is a matter to which the president and Secretary Alger have been giving considerable attention. The putting of them aboard several of the transports and sending them to Spain has been discussed. To forward them to their native land would remove the possibility of the men again taking arms against the United States. The probability seems that the question of the disposition of the prisoners may be deferred temporarily until the fate of Santiago has been decided.

Hope of Rescue Given Up.

Cleveland, July 14.—All hope of rescuing any victims of the waterworks tunnel disaster has been given up. A rescuing party succeeded in penetrating the tunnel 6,100 feet. This was within about 400 feet of where the bodies of the 11 victims are supposed to lie. The men who entered the tunnel stated that after reaching 6,100 feet they found their passage blocked by wreckage caused by the force of the explosion. The tunnel is still filled with dangerous gas and several members of the party who went in were brought to the surface in an unconscious condition.

Force Is to Be Used.

Washington, July 14.—The state department has been notified that the Italian government has determined to adopt force in securing the payment by the Republic of Colombia of the arbitration award made by President Cleveland in favor of Ernesto Cerruti, an Italian citizen, amounting to \$250,000. To this end the Italian government has summarily closed diplomatic negotiations with the Colombia minister at Rome, and has notified Admiral Candiani to proceed with the Italian squadron to Cartagena, Colombia, and there adopt forcible means to collect the amount.

Serious Conflagration in Racine.

Racine, Wis., July 14.—At 3:30 Wednesday afternoon an explosion occurred in the jannaping room of the Racine malleable and wrought iron works, and in an instant the large building which is a three-story brick structure, covering half a block, was in flames. Three hundred men were at work at the time, and it is reported that 20 men are in the ruins. Many were injured by jumping. The loss will exceed \$100,000.

White Boy Kills a Black One.

Pineville, Ky., July 14.—Reliable news reaches here saying that Jesse Anderson, a white boy, killed Frank Carroll, a negro boy. The boys had been bathing in a stream and had come out and were dressing on the bank, when Carroll missed his pocket knife and accused Anderson of stealing it. Anderson became enraged and cut Carroll over the breast, killing him instantly. Anderson surrendered to a constable.

Fifty Lashes Administered.

Lafayette, Ind., July 14.—Some time in the night the house of William Keller, an old resident of Piercetown, was entered by men disguised in women's clothes, who dragged him from bed and tied him to a tree, after which they administered 50 lashes. Keller was accused of drinking and abusing his wife. Keller is in a serious condition.

Large Timber Purchase.

Wabash, Ind., July 14.—Nimmons & Bennett, lumber dealers, with headquarters in Wells county, this week closed a deal for 20 sections of oak and cypress land in Dunklin county, Mo., not far from Malden. They already own a large tract in that vicinity. They expect to put sawmills on the 13,000 acres and cut it all off in a few years.

Daleville, Ind., July 14.—Many pear trees, loaded with fruit, are being blighted in this locality and much of the crop will be destroyed. Peaches have nearly all fallen from the trees, and the trees themselves have been much injured by insects. Apples are very scarce and of an inferior quality.

The Wheat Yield Surprising.

Daleville, Ind., July 14.—The yield of wheat is proving an agreeable surprise in this community, being much better than was anticipated. John Hurley thrashed 1,300 bushels from 66 acres. Some farms are averaging more than 30 bushels to the acre.

ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE.

General Blanco Tried to Commit Suicide,

BUT HE WAS OVERPOWERED.

Annihilation of Cape Verde Fleet Caused It.

WAS PROSTRATED WITH GRIEF.

At First There Was Great Rejoicing in Havana Over a False Report, but the Truth Finally Caused a Most Painful Relapse.

Havana, July 14.—Governor General Blanco attempted to commit suicide when he learned beyond doubt that Admiral Cervera's squadron had been annihilated.

Long before the Spanish admiral's gallant dash out of Santiago harbor all Havana had been boasting of this ability to outwit the Americans and when misleading dispatches gave the impression that he had eluded the American fleet, the demonstrations of joy in the Cuban capital partook of the nature of a festival.

When the true story of the defeat came it was discredited until definite confirmation from Madrid no longer longer left room for hope. Gloom settled upon the city, all gaieties were stopped and every public and many private buildings were hung with crepe and other black draperies.

Blanco was in the palace when the intelligence reached him, and he became almost crazed. He was closeted with his staff, and General Arolas of the Spanish forces, discussing the news when he made the attempt on his life. After a struggle, he was subdued and disarmed, but the shock was so severe that he was prostrated and compelled to keep to his bed for several days.

When he arose his first order was to prohibit any food supplies leaving Havana for interior towns, where the distress is most poignant and where many are starving daily.

VIEW OF THE DONS.

They Say Commodore Watson Is on His Way to Spain.

Madrid, July 14.—On leaving the cabinet council Lieutenant General Correa, minister of war, said there was nothing official in the dispatches to confirm rumors that Santiago de Cuba had capitulated to the Americans.

Captain Annon, minister of marine, confirmed the report that Commodore Watson's squadron is now en route for Spain. He added that Admiral Camara's fleet would find a secure port.

Duke Almodovar de Rio, minister of foreign affairs, reiterated the statement that no negotiations for peace have taken place. He said that General Blanco had again wired General Toral, commander of the Spanish forces at Santiago, to resist the Americans.

Spain's Plan of Peace.

London, July 14.—The Star claims to be in a position to state authoritatively that an active exchange of views occurred on Monday and Tuesday between the diplomats who are endeavoring to arrive at a peace understanding between the United States and Spain. It also understands that the Spanish government is ready to agree to evacuate Cuba if her soldiers are allowed to depart in a manner acceptable to an army which has not been defeated, and if the United States is ready to assume the Cuban debt. The greatest difficulty is with the question of a war indemnity, but a solution of this may perhaps be found in a proposal from a syndicate of American and English bankers to repay the United States its war expenses in 20 annuities, taking in return the tobacco monopoly and the railway concession in Cuba and the Philippine islands.

Used Incendiary Projectiles.

Madrid, July 14.—The newspapers here publish a statement to the effect that the Spanish minister of marine has "secured proofs that the Americans used incendiary projectiles, thus explaining the burning of the Spanish ships at Cavite and Santiago de Cuba." Some of the papers urge the government "not to protest to the powers on this subject, but to use the same weapons in Spanish ports against American ships."

Washington, July 14.—The statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balances, \$283,264,229; gold reserve, \$175,209,438.